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THE INJURIOUS
GLARE OF THE SUN
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CROOKES' GLASSES
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N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 28, 1920, Temperature 82.

Rainfall 0.58 inch.

Humidity 87.

May 28, 191, Temperature 84.

WHEN BUYING
DISINFECTANT
INSIST ON
JEYES
AND TAKE NO
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No. 17,962. 五拜禮

號八廿月五年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1920.

日一十月四申庚大歲年九國民華中

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prevents the bites of Mosquitoes
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EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

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WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 616.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NON-FERROUS MINING.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 25.
The report of the committee on the condition and possibilities of non-ferrous mining in the United Kingdom, whereon Sir Lionel Phillips served prior to his visit to South Africa in Oct. 1919, recommends the centralisation in one organisation of the departmental duties relating to non-ferrous mining. It urges organisation immediately to undertake geological and statistical work. It also recommends the adoption of the 1914 Commission's proposals relative to the health and safety of workers in mines and the compulsory deposit with the Department of Mines of surface and underground plans of all mines, on the lines of the South African practice, whereon Sir Lionel Phillips and Major Trevor gave most valuable evidence. It further suggests that the above-mentioned organisation undertake certain functions which in the Dominions are regarded as falling within the scope of the Government, although they have never been so regarded in the United Kingdom and give instance advice regarding development, also the improvement of existing methods. The most important recommendation is that the Government take powers analogous to those of the Dominions to extend financial assistance to mines to enable them to tide over difficulties or undertake approved exploration development.

FRESH IRISH PROPOSAL.

LONDON, May 18.
A deputation of responsible men interested in the settlement of the Irish problem interviewed the acting chief secretary Walter Long at the House of Commons. They expressed belief in the government's good intentions but asked for generous amendments to the Home Rule bill whereby fundamental unity would be more clearly asserted. They opined that the Irish parliament should include bicameral legislatures in both divisions of Ireland, whereof the upper houses of each would constitute a council of Ireland, invested with wider reserved powers than at present, provided that the suggested amount of the Irish contribution to imperial funds be left to the Irish legislatures as in the dominions. They suggested other alterations whereby the status of Ireland would more closely resemble that of the dominions. Finally Great Britain and Ireland should henceforth be designated the United Kingdoms, in the plural.

Mr. Long, replying, showed that the government's task was rendered more difficult through lack of criticism owing to the absence of the nationalists and the withdrawal of the Commons. Also, referring to the increase of crime in Ireland, he said Englishmen were liable to regard concessions to Irish opinion as yielding to the forces of outrage. He undertook to submit the deputation's proposals to the Cabinet.

STATE PURCHASE OF CORN.

PARIS, May 28.
The Council of ministers has approved the draft corn bill which provides for the state purchase of the whole of this year's French crop; also all imported corn. Parliament is empowered to extend the arrangement from year to year.

WAR FAMINE FUND.

AN IMPERIAL MOVEMENT.

LONDON, May 25.
The King has consented to become patron of the Imperial War Famine Fund Committee, which includes the Premier, Lord Birkenhead, leaders of political parties, the Churches, the Services, and the British Red Cross. The fund is intended to co-ordinate and concentrate British effort for the relief of "one of the most terrible tragedies in history. The fund will shortly be launched in every district in London and be extended rapidly through the provinces and Dominions, that it may become an impressive imperial movement by the British peoples as a whole.

THE ARMENIAN MANDATE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.
President Wilson's Armenia message was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee of both Houses. The Republican leaders predict the message will not return to the Senate, whose committee is stated unanimously to oppose the acceptance of the mandate.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

LONDON, May 25.
It is announced that an International Conference, convened by the League of Nations, will meet before the end of the year to elaborate a measure guaranteeing freedom of communications and transport between individual members of the League as covenanted. The Conference will establish a permanent organisation of international communications for the co-ordination of efforts of individual countries, which organisation is essential for the re-establishment of commercial exchanges and economic restoration of the world.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 25.
The Allied note presented to the German Government suggesting postponement of the Spa Conference, to July 21 in view of the German elections, emphasises the undesirability of the Conference being distracted and delayed by external preoccupations if held at an earlier date.

U.S. ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 26.
The Senate has passed an army appropriation bill providing \$415,000,000 for military purposes. The bill now goes to conference in both Houses.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MANDATE FOR ARMENIA.

LONDON, May 25th.
A Washington telegram says there is no prospect of Congress accepting the mandate for Armenia. The President's proposal was received in silence by legislators. The general view indicated is decidedly unfavourable, although the American Committee still hopes Congress will sanction the mandate.

Washington, May 25th.
Mr. Bryan, who took issue with President Wilson on Armenia, contends that the United States could do more for democracy by recognizing the Armenian Republic and entering the League of Nations as a friend of all little countries.

Washington, May 24th.
President Wilson has asked Congress authority for the United States to accept the mandate for Armenia.

TO FIGHT HIGH PRICES.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.
Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, replying to the Senate inquiry as regards the means whereby currency and credits may be deflated and prices reduced, recommends individual economy, reduction of non-essential bank loans, increased production and improved transportation.

Mr. Harding says that Bankers, familiar with local needs, must define "essential loans."

UNREST IN IRELAND.

New York, May 26th.
Commenting on American politicians angling for the Irish vote, and the efforts of Irish Americans to induce the Government to interfere in British affairs, the New York Times says the Irish question in the United States is scandalous. It has been made the sport of intriguing politicians who do not care a straw for Ireland. In the Presidential election year there is ignoble competition to see who will go the furthest in affronting England and trampling the good understanding which is one of the most hopeful results of the war. It will be the duty of the President to disregard any resolution to recognize the Irish Republic, but it is a pity no one can prevent such foolish resolutions being introduced.

SUGAR PROFITEERING.

BOSTON, May 25th.
A Federal suit brought against a number of sugar refiners alleges profiteering to the tune of a million dollars. The defendants include several American refiners and managers. The latter have been arrested.

The prosecution states that the defendants withheld sugar from the market in order to enhance the prices.

SALMON FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.
The treaty between Canada and the United States covering the sockeye salmon fisheries has been signed.

MEXICAN UPHEAVAL.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.
Villa has released the British citizen, Mr. Miller, whom he was holding for a ransom of \$50,000.

THE MORRIS CASE.

New York, May 25th.
The indictment against Mr. Morris for obstructing the shipping law as regards the sale of American ships to foreigners has been withdrawn.

THE CHINESE CHARACTER.

LONDON, May 25th.
Interviewed by the Evening Standard, Sir John Jordan declared that the inscrutability of the Chinaman was a myth. The Chinaman was as sensible, good tempered and generous as the rest of mankind. He is a hard worker, intelligent, honourable with a great capacity for friendship, very fair, and makes lots of allowances for British exclusiveness. Sir John Jordan dwelt on the modernisation of China, especially on the development of sport and the freedom now enjoyed by women which is a part of a very enlightened policy. The Chinese women were now encouraged to expedite progress in every way they were deeply interested in politics, and there was no doubt they would play a part eventually in a pronounced way in the public opinion that was now developing in China. Fortunately, China did not require a Government very much; the people governed themselves. They were thoroughly democratic, very industrious, and above all, tolerant.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good direction you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as it always does when your bowels become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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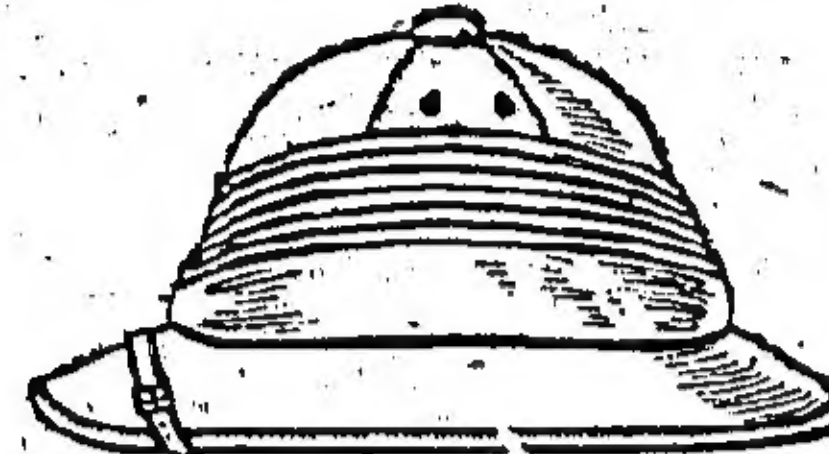
SUN HATS

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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Hongkong

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AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions.**THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,

on
MONDAY, May 31, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at Coopers Godown, Winchait.
(For account of the concerned)
300 Bales "Blue Line" Gunnies
40" X 28", 24lbs.
On view Now.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

By Order of the Mortgagees

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS
have received instructions to sell
by Public Auction

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 9th day of June, 1920, at 3
o'clock in the afternoon, at their
Salesroom in Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hong Kong.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

situate at Chung Sha Wai in New
Kowloon and registered in the District
Land Office as THE REMAINING
PORTION OF LOT 918, THE REMAINING
PORTION OF LOT 918, LOT 921 AND SECTION A OF LOT
925, in Survey District No. 4.

IN ONE LOT.

The property is known as the "Kai
Garden" and comprises well laid out
down and vegetable gardens and a
pavilion with residential quarters ad-
joining thereto, all artistically designed
in the Chinese style. Its area is about
21,000 sq. ft.

For further particulars and conditions
of sale, apply to

MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER
DEACON & HIRSTON,
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Vendors' Solicitors,

or to
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Just arrived.

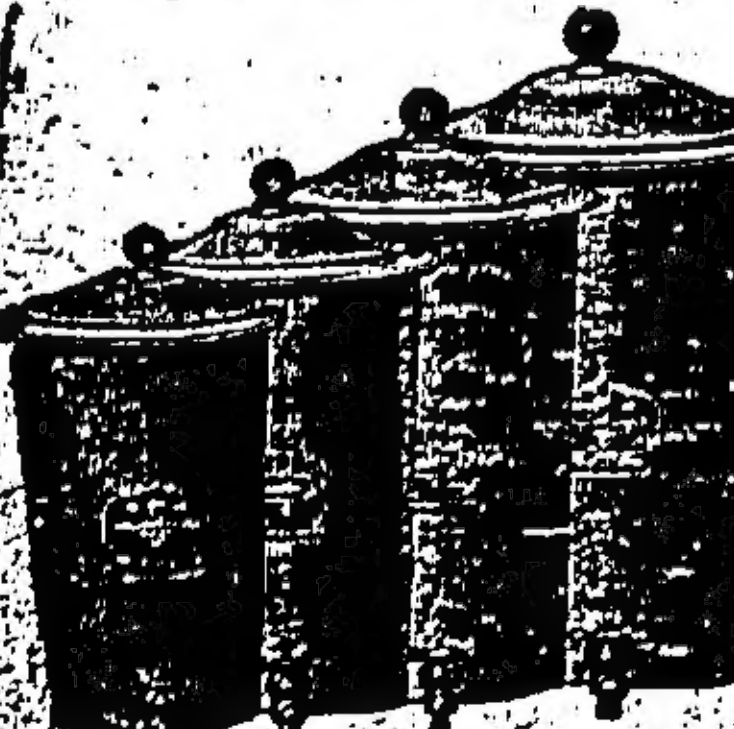
**HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.**

When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LAC-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants
thriving and free from all infantile
ailments.



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Telephone Nos. 1229 & 1230.

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a large assortment of
FILTERS
2, 3 Gallons up to 4 gallons



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Nos. 31 & 33 Des Voeux Road Central.
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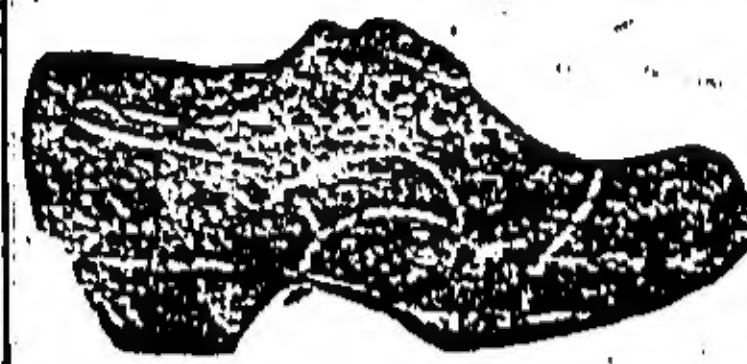
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Just received
A New Supply of
**WAR and ARMISTICE
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Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE
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CATALOGUES and ALBUMS
for sale.

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
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FELDER STREET,
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Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

**THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKS**

is an important matter and
we make a speciality of
"refinishing" light Frocks
and Costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
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Our processes are thorough and
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sources enable us to carry out all
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List and See!

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Phone 1482.

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ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND
ALONE PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR.

Packed in Tins of 50 and packets of 20 & 10
CIGARETTES.

ALSO—

MAGNUMS

11 AIR-TIGHT tins of 50 Cigarettes.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

**A GREATER HARBOUR
FOR SHANGHAI.**

The report issued by the Whangpoo
Conservancy Board on the possibili-
ties of Shanghai as a greater port,
passes from the consideration of the
present conditions of the port as a
basis of the development scheme to
an enunciation of the general prin-
ciples which have to be borne in mind.
It is quite as well that, in view of the
great amount of discussion that is
bound to follow the advancement of
the scheme to the point where a deci-
sion must be taken, these broad prin-
ciples should be laid down before
entering upon the consideration of any
specific questions. The ultimate aim
is that of providing the most economic
and productive circulation of goods
and the fundamentals of this proposi-
tion consist of—

(1) Lowering freight rates by the
provision of navigational accommoda-
tion for ships of the most economic
size;

(2) Diminution of handling charges
by the provision of such well or-
ganized harbour facilities and wharf
equipment as will enable rapid hand-
ling of goods and a reduction of the
time which a ship has to spend in
port; and

(3) The influencing of routes on
land and sea so that concentration and
efficiency favours direct routes, full
cargoes and through connections via
Shanghai.

These three points are of such self-
evident importance that they need
neither argument to sustain them nor
elaboration to extend their breadth.
But with regard to the second point,
the facilities for handling cargo in
Shanghai being almost completely in
private hands, this might be very well
left out of the discussion on the
ground that their increase would more
quickly follow any development of the
port than will the development scheme
itself come into being. The greater
flexibility of private concerns over
public is as important a factor in this
matter as in most others.

Turning to navigational accommoda-
tion it will be remembered that in our
last article we recorded a total frontage
of 109,400 ft. and that is divided, in the
report, into the following classifica-
tion—

Depths on normal line.	Length in feet.
Exceeding 30 ft. at L.L.W.	5,800
24—30 ft. at L.L.W.	6,450
18—24 ft. at L.L.W.	14,250
12—18 ft. at L.L.W.	20,800
6—12 ft. at L.L.W.	14,900
0—6 ft. at L.L.W.	24,300
0—6 ft. at L.L.W.	21,320
Creeks at L.L.W.	1,780
Total	109,400

Just about 10 per cent. of the total
frontage is available for vessels

of 25 ft. draft, and only a little over
half of that amount is at present fit to
cater for ships of 30 ft. With regard
to vessels up to 18 ft. there seems to
be sufficient to satisfy the present
traffic. And here we come to the very
pertinent question: What will be the
future draft, on these routes, of the
economic ship? A limit to the size of
the economic ship does not appear to
have been fixed, but that it will be
larger than the largest vessels at pre-
sent calling at Shanghai is tolerably
clear. With the Panama Canal fixed
at 40 ft. and the great cost of deep-
ening this thoroughfare taken into con-
sideration, it may safely be assumed
that the limit for a good number of
years to come has been fixed.
Kobe, Tsingtao, Dairen and Hongkong
are capable of dealing with vessels of
30 ft. draft at low water, while Shang-
hai cannot give free ingress and egress
to vessels of this size except at high
water on favourable tides. And in
view of the fact that hurrying com-
merce can neither accept nor allow for
excuses from any port, the Whangpoo
Conservancy Board are probably cor-
rect in their suggestion that Shanghai
needs immediate facilities for accom-
modating 30 ft. ships, should be pre-
pared to serve ships of 35 ft. within
ten years and possibly vessels of 40 ft.
within thirty years. With all this is
involved the Yangtze bar and the
Pootung peninsula and the piercing of
one or the other with a deep draft
passage, or the establishment of a
port de vitesse. Eventually, we pre-
sume, the Whangpoo Conservancy
Board will recommend the adoption of
these alternatives until when a discus-
sion of their merits may be con-
veniently maintained. On the third
point enunciated above, it would seem
that the requirements contain would
be met as the development of the
port demanded them, and not before.
Railway projects could hardly be set
afloat in anticipation of ultimately hav-
ing enough goods traffic to justify
increase, and this and other improve-
ments of like nature seem dependent
upon the success of the port when
developed.

The great thing that has to be re-
membered in considering this gigan-
tic question is this: Shanghai cannot
handle much more ocean-going traffic
without expansion. It is not clear that
it will slip back to the deplorable con-
dition of Macao, though it might. The
more likely prospect is that of Shang-
hai undeveloped as a terminal port for
ocean routes and falling into the
classification of a second rate port to
the advantage of other better favoured
localities. The effect of this upon our
industries does not appear wholly
clear though it would seem that they
would suffer to no inconsiderable ex-
tent, and an industrial decay, follow-
ing failure to keep pace with the
times. The report does not deal with
the financial aspect of the schemes
under consideration, and until this is
fully treated and one of other of the

COURTING WITH A CLUB.**CENTRAL AFRICA STORY.**

A racy account of his recent visit to
Central Africa was given the other
day by Lord Dewar at the anniversary
festival of the Licensed Victuallers'
School at the Connaught Rooms. He
had, he said, been living there through
the winter among savage tribes on the
borders of Uganda and the Congo,
where there were no after-dinner
speeches. At the last banquet he
attended there, it was to celebrate
the shooting by him of a 14 ft. croco-
dile, which the village devoured at
one sitting. The natives were very
severely practical, for they went
courting with a club. As evidence of
the increased cost of living there, he
said that, whereas a fine, upstanding,
sixteen-hand wild (laughter) cost
four spearheads, in pre-war days, she
now cost eight spearheads, and, in
the cattle districts, the price of a wife
was eight cows instead of four.
(Laughter.) Donations in aid of a
school amounting to £8,800 were
announced.

**GRAMOPHONE AT
DEATH-BED.**

A woman dressed in deep black
told the Willesden magistrate that she
was the widow of the man who re-
cently complained that the landlady
was trying to "gramophone him out of
his flat," and she handed up to the
Bench the newspaper cuttings of the
case.

The Magistrate: I don't want to
know anything about the newspapers.
What is it you want?

Applicant said the landlady was ful-
filling her threat to gramophone them
out. Her husband died, and just as
he was passing away the landlady put
on the record, "Are we to part like
this, Bill?" Directly he died she
played "God pays His debts without
money," and in the intervals between
selections, whilst the records were
being changed, all the family sang
hymns outside her door, finishing by
breaking a glass panel.

A summons for wilful damage was
granted.

projects definitely recommended, it is
probably premature to do more than
congratulate the Board on the very
fine manner in which they are assem-
bling and presenting their data, and
on the breadth of vision displayed by
their officers. That something will
have to be done along the lines im-
plicated, the student of the trend of
modern commerce can easily see.
How it is to be done, it is the task of
the Whangpoo Conservancy Board to
show us.—N.C. Daily News.

NOTICES.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI PASTE STARS,
EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY
you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the best Quality and under the strict Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.



**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
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HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48 Connaught Road
Central, Tel. No. 2520.

BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Nanking Road.

FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay
and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

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Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer
Latest Style.

Prices to suit all purses.

POHOMULL BROS.

TELEPHONE 5463. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.**

OPERATING—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. R. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephones 573. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITHELL, Manager.

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to—
Telephones K. 2. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN ROOMS IN THE COLONY.)

108 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

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BIRD**ICE CREAM
PARLOUR

AND CONFECTIONERIES



CHOCOLATES
Fina Street Vanilla Chocolate
Horse-Kiss (Assorted) Chocolate
Honey-Kiss (Assorted) Chocolate
California "Star" Chocolate
Assorted Chocolate 12 per box
Imperial Cocoa 40 per box
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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1920.

THE ACTING SERGEANT'S
LETTER.

It is not often that we get such a well written and well reasoned letter as that published to-day, and signed "Acting Sergeant." It is therefore with considerable reluctance that we find fault in part of it. The fault is the more surprising inasmuch as the writer scores a shrewd point that should have prevented it. He alludes to the dangers of condensation in dealing with big things before little audiences, a reflection which, with some strong personal emotion we are able to assure him, has more than seldom occurred to us. The impressionistic painting method which he offers as an excuse for the Bishop is an excuse for that which he found wrong in our ledger, but not for the Bishop. It is allowable to lay on the point in big splashes, but the splashes must be the right colour. We do seriously believe that the Bishop's address was wrong and mischievous; if we had dealt with it elaborately and at greater length, explaining side issues as we went along, we think the Acting Sergeant would have seen that we were quite fair and just. We did use the right colour. The trouble with our present critic is that he has been reading between the lines, and reading into them what was not there, or (judging by the rest of his letter) he could never have been so stupid, so unjust, as to suggest that it is "absurd" to suppose that a newspaper writer can believe in God, or that he can believe himself to be writing in accordance with the divine will. We ask the Acting Sergeant and others to believe that the passages he picks out were not intended to be profanely humorous, but devoutly serious. The "big thing" is that divine love in this world is being thwarted by petty chauvinism based on hate, on xenophobia (hated of outsiders) and that we believed the address criticized had a plain tendency to foster that. To the Acting Sergeant's wise patriotism we take our bow. To regard every bit of our empire as a responsibility before God is excellent, but that wasn't what the Bishop said. In that sense we are intensely patriotic. We are so anxious that our country and our people should be right with God that we say

things that sound seditious and profane in the ears of people who believe that none but themselves can possibly be sincere or right. We will not abate or withdraw one phrase of the carefully worded letter criticized by Acting Sergeant, though to reassure good men like him we would gladly extend it.

ADVERSARIA.

The other morning we crept, loitered at the seaward end of Happy Valley, waiting to superintend the raising of dawn. An hour or so before the first pony arrived for exercise, the beautiful valley was practically shapeless, for it was dark. A thin framework of stars indicated where the skylines might be, but that was all. Darkness and silence. "Without form, and void." We thought of Genesis, that great and yet childish story of creation, of how God said, Let there be light, and there was light. Yes; there was light all the time, even as now, for on the other side of the world the sun is hurrying to greet us. The human author of Genesis somehow conceived of darkness as the norm, and of light as an innovation. We think of light as eternal, and regard darkness as the shadow that it casts. Without light it seems impossible to conceive of darkness, just as without God men cannot recognize evil.

Time passed, and the silence continued. Then, suddenly, there was not so much a noise as a sense of sleeping things stirring. In the east a pearl fan appeared, representing the first faint illumination of the triangle of sky between the meeting mountains. The mountains were made darker, given form. The open fan took on colour. Without losing their sky-line sharpness, the hills took reflected light, and gained substantiality, changing from silhouettes to stereoscopic figures. Vegetation appeared. Birds were now singing, and the tints of day took their places. The night was gone elsewhere, the imaginary void corrected, the light of truth arrived. It was day.

Musing, returning, BY ANALOGY, we thought of the political dawn that is as surely coming to mankind, the first faint sense of something stirring, having been already felt. The night is dark, and we are far from the haven where we would be, but there shines the star of hope. We look forward to that ecstatic

moment when, the parrots having ceased chattering, the guns ceased booming, men and women will stir in their long sleep, open their eyes upon one another, and see the light. They will see that the shapeless hills have form, that life has colour, and be glad.

In that day they will know that someone, something, has played a practical joke upon them, that all the chatter about money, and property, and duty, and law, and the State, all the alarms and anxieties that have filled their days with trouble, and implanted in them the impious doubt whether life is worth living, was part of a silly nightmare, due to imperfect digestive functioning. They will laugh with the dawn, and their mental shadows will flee away. They will consider the lilies, and know that all their worrying and fussing was hypochondria, that their quarrels were baseless, their strivings like the convulsive movements of an unhappy dreamer. Let there be light? There is light, coming, coming, as surely as the dawn. Our present political fussing after all is the shadow cast by the coming light. We all recognize that happiness is the colour we desire, and the political fussers among us are trying to hasten the coming of the light that makes it. The proper thing to do, should you ask our political advice, is to loiter at the seaward end of our metaphoric Happy Valley, watching the shaping of the pearl fan between the meeting mountains, and musing, musing.

So will you be one parrot the less to chatter. So shall we be one move nearer the bewitching silence that precedes the first faint murmur and the thrill of dawn.

In the old days "be-fore the war," that seem so far removed, as it were to a previous life in a metaphysical existence, there was a school of Quietists. Not the religious Quietism that made the Latin countries so unquiet in the XVII century, but a derivative, semi-literary cult among people aware of the futility of such clamour and fuss as Victorian and Edwardian materialism was making. The religious Quietists did not want to abolish the church, but they recommended the really pious aspirant to cultivate immediate personal relations with God, to depend less on vicarious communications, on, to put it bluntly, the superfluous Middle-men. To be passive and receptive, that was the ideal conduct, and it is good, politically. If the Victorian Quietists found the world noisy and futile, what of the world in wartime? Every parrot on his safe, determined parrot had his own formula for "getting on with the war." Every poet-bellied patriot over age had his moral megaphone, blaring continuously. There was sound and fury and confusion, now still reverberating. The phenomenon is a jungle phenomenon, and explains why monkeys have not yet acquired speech. Those who know the simian in his habitat know how one of a troop, after a long silence, will begin to make sounds almost articulate. Instead of listening, giving the pioneer a chance, the troop at once and unanimously break out into a clatter of chatter, that dies down of weariness, and again the jungle is silent save for coughs and grunts. It reminds us very much of our own people and their ways, and explains why they never learn to think. If every man who has nothing to contribute could be persuaded to Quietism, what a different society ours would be, how tremendously forwarder we should get. But it is a convention to talk, to chatter, to repeat the parrot sentences of "journalism read at breakfast. In the midst of such clamour, the thinkers who could contribute are discouraged, cannot, as the saying is, get a word in edgewise. What a pity.

All the sentimental readings, essays about the joys of reading, about the silent company of the library, emphasize the theory that reading should be productive of quiet thinking. In practice, we see that it is not. By chance, by bias, somehow, anyhow, men choose their reading. The Tory buys the Tory paper, the Radical the Radical, instead of, as would seem more natural, vice versa. They read, and like the children in a Chinese school, they recite what they read, with similar noisy results. There is no thinking. Why think, when your mind is made up? There is no quiet. How can there be, when there will be another edition tomorrow, and you have only to-day in which to recite all the parrot phrases you read this morning?

We have sometimes made the mistake of TO THINK, urging that it is the duty of all men to do their own thinking. We recant that. Thinking is laborious, and it is really no sin to wish to avoid laboriousness. We amend our proposition to this, that it is the duty of all who insist upon talking, of all who insist upon talking, to think first. That is fair, is it not? Perhaps this is the secret of the

Catholic Church. There have always been more talkers than thinkers. It is a legacy of jungle chatter. Almost any man who has never really thought about it, lacking the apparatus, who has never read a line of comparative religion, is ready to define God and the great mysteries. It is all so simple to him, by intuition. He tells you that there must be this, and it follows that that, and therefore there can be no possible doubt that something else, ergo, ergo. It pains him that you, better instructed, better equipped, cannot follow his reasoning. He accuses you of perversity. It would never have done in the Church to have all these ignominious chattering their hollow conclusions, so the Church selected men to study and to think, and appointed them the only spokesmen. In this we recognize considerable justification for the Church, and rather long for something like it in politics. There is, of course, another consequence of organization that is less desirable, but which we need not here discuss. It appears that in reaching for his roses, man must for ever be scratched by thorns. But we may safely (especially as they will take no notice) advise men that it is not really necessary to talk before they have something to say. It is safe to preach Quietism, of the modern sort, so rare, so choice, so much more contributory to light than the chatter of the troop.

What do we propose? Really, CRITICISM, nothing that we have not herein plainly proposed. Only that the rabble should cease proposing until it really has a proposal to make. We are—if we could but get you to see this—no doctrinaires. Even in morality our interest is academic. We should consider it impudence to tell other men to do right. We believe that no man can do wrong without paying for it, and that is his own affair. No. We do not insist that other men shall live rightly, but only that they shall argue rightly. A bad argument for a good deed looks like a crime, a gratuitous and superfluous and wanton sin. Do what you deem right, but for God's sake talk less.

Many of you must have heard the SNORE, mynaks going to roost at sunset. That is just where we are now, politically. It may be regarded as the preliminary to the silence that precedes the dawn. Darkness and silence belong together. Let mental darkness cultivate silence. Loiter, be quiet, and watch. At the other end of our valley that should be happier is coming the dawn, the light, the colour. Perhaps you may ask, like the Irishman summoned to marvel at the vast volume of water falling at Niagara, "Sure, Phwat's to hinder us?" Although in a way it will shatter the metaphor with which we have been toying, we must answer quite seriously that empty noise will hinder it, thoughtless chatter will hinder it. The slate to be written upon must be cleaned. It is impossible, though Hongkong society may be surprised to hear this, to listen and to talk at the same time. Stop. Look. Listen. Let the dawn come.

SMUGGLING RAMPANT.

BOTH COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.

From an official source I learn, says the London correspondent of a Ceylon contemporary, that the amount of smuggling now going on suggests a return to the bad old days of which Scott wrote so picturesquely. Not only is there a serious amount of what I may describe as commercial smuggling going on all the time across the Channel, but private smuggling is simply rampant. Among other smugglers, not to be too precise, are some of the cross-Channel barges. But the amount of commercial smuggling, though quite considerable, is in the aggregate probably less than the private traffic that is going on. A friend who had been across to France for a sporting fixture, told me of his party's experience. Coming off the boat on the French side was a lady and a gentleman. The lady was palpably suffering severely as the result of a bad crossing. The gentleman was half-supporting her limp form as they tottered down the gangway. They occupied the same Paris saloon as my friend and his party. No sooner had the train got fairly under way, than the lady made a most miraculous recovery. And quite nonchalantly, without the slightest pretence or concealment, she stooped, tucked up her outer skirt, and from a broad pocket running round the under skirt, produced several packets of tea.

Two new launches the "Walla Walla" and the "Walla Walla" were built for the "Walla Walla" fleet. Phone No. 3516.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 2½d.

Mr. W. J. Stokes, secretary of the Marine Engineers' Guild is in the Government Civil Hospital.

H. E. the Governor will lay the foundation stone of the new Hall in the Cathedral compound on Sunday morning after Masses.

The Canterbury Corporation has decided to start its housing scheme with the erection of 28 parlour type and 40 cottage type houses, at an estimated cost of £77,000.

Because the police raided his house for alleged illegal drinking, Harry Olsen, a boarding-house keeper at Barry, set up a scaffold and with great solemnity hanged himself.

Mr. Edward Hughes, who served in the Buffs in the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, and the China War of 1860, has died, at an advanced age, at Moy, County Tyrone. He was totally blind for the last 10 years of his life.

A Chinese woman aged 37, living on the second floor of No. 18 Arbuthnot Road has died at the Government Civil Hospital as the result of injuries received by falling into the road from the verandah, a distance of some twenty feet.

At the village of Cliffe Pypard, near Swindon, a Union Jack used by Admiral Baynton, one of Lord Nelson's officers, at the battle of Trafalgar, was used at the official ceremony of the unveiling of a memorial tablet to those who fell in the war.

The Admiralty have written to Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Town Trust offering to pay compensation for damage done to foremast and property and boats by huge waves sent in by the destroyer "Tormador," when passing down the Solent at an excessive speed last November.

At Middlesex Sessions, William Jesse Falk, 22, clerk, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of stealing a motor-car. He was stated to be one of a gang of young Colonial and American soldiers who, after being demobilized in England, entered on a life of crime.

Two boys at Haddington lifted from a scrap heap an Army gas shell which had been bought by a hawk. They knocked off the head of the shell, and the escaping fumes killed a horse and overpowered both the boys and the hawk. The hawk and one of the boys are said to be seriously ill.

A message in a sealed bottle, cast overboard by Mr. E. T. Chapman, of Braintree, Essex, off the coast of Scotland, on November 27, 1919, was washed ashore at Stavanger, Norway, and has just been safely delivered to the address, Captain Verdon, of St. Albans.

The Mayor and Corporation of Aylesbury are being petitioned by some of the townspeople to remove from the town the newly-presented tank on the grounds that "it is a constant reminder of bloodshed and death, the thoughts of which are loathsome and degrading, that it is a source of danger to the scores of children who climb upon it, that the square is completely spoilt by this hideous relic of war, and that its presence causes anguish and sorrow to war widows and orphans."

The musicals at the Helena May Institute yesterday afternoon, was well attended and an enjoyable programme, arranged by Mrs. George Grimble, was given. The function was also in the nature of a formal welcome to Lady Stubbs, who has accepted the presidency of the Institute. Mrs. Parr, in a brief speech, welcomed Lady Stubbs, and expressed the hope that her term of office would see the further advancement of the Institute as a place where the women of Hongkong could meet in social fellowship. Lady Stubbs in reply thanked the members for having asked her to be President and said she relied on the co-operation of members in all future activities. The programme was contributed to by Mrs. F. C. Hall, Mrs. Corbridge, Miss Vivienne Bowen, Messrs. G. H. Percy, H. E. Ebborn, R. A. Green and A. Hyde Lay.

Mr. Tso To Is, comrade of the Asia Banking Corporation, was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, with unlawfully failing to cancel a stamp on a receipt. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence, and submitted that he had no case to answer, as the Ordinance under which his client was charged, made no mention that stamps on receipts had to be cancelled. It was pointed out that the Ordinance under which Mr. Grist's client should have been charged, was Ordinance 14 of 1914, Section 2, which provided that stamps on receipts must be cancelled. This Ordinance was undoubtedly an amendment of the former Ordinance. The Magistrate reminded Counsel of the power vested in a Magistrate to amend a charge. He convicted the defendant under Ordinance 14, Section 2, and passed sentence of \$10 fine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAYS THE SERGEANT.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail,"]

Sir,—I have been so much entertained to-night by your leading article in to-day's paper, that I cannot forbear to write and thank you for it. But while I agree that it must have been even better fun writing it than it was reading it, I must say that I think you are rather profane and considerably cruel. And though I imagine that both the subject of your profanity and the object of your cruelty are capable of looking after themselves, you will perhaps forgive me if I occupy a few minutes of my time while waiting for the "Professor" in telling you why I think so.

(1) Like the sportsman who sees a rabbit and reaches for his gun, you see a Bishop and reach for your fountain pen. By great good luck it was only yesterday that you shot a Roman Bishop, so if you hit an English one to-day it will only be another proof of that great hearted fair mindedness which has always distinguished the British Press. This unfortunate individual is put up in a place where he cannot talk controversial politics: on a day when he is bound to say everything good that he can think of about the British Empire; for a period of about 20 minutes in which he cannot go into any detailed argument: before an audience of children who cannot appreciate subtle and philosophical abstractions. Accordingly he utters certain remarks which in their crude concreteness seem to make God, responsible for every whim and quarrel, every spirit of adventure or acquisitiveness that made the Empire. Of course it is crude, and of course if you sit down solemnly in your office chair and look up the history of Hongkong or India or Malaya, you can easily prove that it is not true. But if you ever had had to teach simple folk instead of the enlightened minds of the readers of the China Mail, you would know that big things can only be taught by splashing big blobs of paint on to the picture, and ignoring details. That is why the writer of the first chapter of Genesis is so often in trouble with people who cannot see the wood for the trees, and that is why I am rude enough to think that your article is entertaining.

If I think you are profane, it is not because you talk about God in a secular newspaper. We want more of that rather than less. It is just that English habit of reserving God for a Sunday topic for pious people that makes nine-tenths of the irrelevance of to-day. No, but I call you profane for this reason. When you say that God told you to write that article, either you are joking, which I should call profanity, or you mean that you wrote it with a full sense of responsibility for making it as fair and just and true as you could, which I venture to think is absurd.

Possibly, in days to come, when the children have learnt, and forgotten again, all the sordid details about the opium wars, that gave Hongkong to the Empire, the Bishop's words will be remembered, and the great truth will stand out that this, and the other red splashes on the map, are God given trusts, which demand godly and trustworthy citizens. I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

ACTING SERGEANT.

May 26, 1920.

OBJECTIONABLE ORDER.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail,"]

Sir,—The "Adversaria" published in your valuable columns is so very interesting and appreciated by the public in general that many concealed truths are therein revealed on no ceremony and without expectation of rewards of those who ignored facts occasioned eventually in the Colony. We much appreciate your straightforward views which every Editor of a newspaper ought to possess, firm and impartial in your opinions. Many people ignored the alleged malicious order, given by one Mr. Lauder of the Union Insurance Company to his European staff, if true, he will have to explain, otherwise, who is this Lauder?

We await his reply to your queries.—Yours,

PORTUGUESE & EURASIANS.

May 27, 1920.

OBJECTIONABLE ORDER.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail,"]

Sir,—Much grievance has been caused by the alleged order given by Mr. Lauder of Messrs. the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., to the European staff prohibiting or rather admonishing them not to associate with the Portuguese and Eurasians, even in their Clubs; a gratuitous insult which demands immediate reparation. The Directors of the Society should call upon Mr. Lauder for an immediate explanation of his insolent conduct, for the said communications not only are great contributors to the Society's Fund (say, about half a million dollars per annum) many of them are shareholders too; consequently such a man like Mr. Lauder should not be in the staff of the Society, as rumour has it if he still

remains in Hongkong office the Society's standing and reputation will be greatly affected. Mr. Ede had ever since he was general manager held in high appreciation the valuable services of his Portuguese clerks, were he in office at the time Mr. Lauder would not have committed such a blunder. This is nothing but due to certain animosity still prevailing among many Europeans with regard to distinction of race. We understand Mr. Lauder was the supervisor of the Bengali Clerks in Calcutta, previous to his transfer to the Head Office; the Directors will act very wisely if they would send him back to his post in India instead of keeping him here.—Yours, etc.,

EURASIANS & PORTUGUESE.

[Three Signatures.]

Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail,"]

Sir,—I read with great interest your short article on the University in last night's issue.

Kindly note that in trying to prove that you are right you are damaging the reputation of Professors Wright and Brayshaw. Those who know them intimately, I am sure, will tell you that they are not men who make use of the fire-escape without at least trying to help in putting out the fire.—Yours faithfully,

A FRIEND.

Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

IRELAND, ARMENIA,
AND U.S.A.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail,"]

Sir,—Many sons of Erin's have found a home in the United States. Home Rule and America seem to have an affinity. There was the great campaign conducted by the Nationalist party a few years ago, under the great John Redmond, with great vigour and American dollars. The Unionist party of that time were sarcastic with regard to the work, and rather annoyed that America should concern herself in an affair which was, they considered, their "bird." The result was that the country was plastered with posters illustrating the dollar and its effect should the campaign prove successful. While this was but an election feature and provided party capital, it has a bearing on present day affairs as it illustrates that the people of Great Britain have always resented interference on this matter, which they rightly regard as purely domestic. There are now indications that an endeavour will be made to induce the United States to embark on a campaign of interference with regard to the Irish question. The "New York Times" forces an "ignoble competition to see who can go furthest in affronting England and trampling on the good understanding which was one of the most hopeful results of the war. This is being carried out by politicians who are angling for the Irish vote. Should these politicians be successful in passing a resolution recognising the Irish Republic they will place America in a delicate position. The objections raised to the Treaty of Versailles were mainly based on the obligation to take an active part in the politics of Europe and the same applies to the League of Nations. The party standing for the isolated America, free from the squabbles and stifes of the European continent is the one that has carried the day so far. To take a concrete example, there is Armenia. President Wilson's proposal that the United States should take the mandate for that country was "received in silence by the legislators" some of whom described it as a "colossal undertaking." It would be expecting too much of a politician to ask that he should be consistent. That with him would be a sign of retrogression and the public generally is prepared to overlook an inconsistency which has been fairly well glossed over. An America however, which would refuse the Armenian mandate, but acclaim the Irish Republic would be an example of ridiculous inconsistency. The Home Rule is the unquestionable and cherished privilege of the British, and for America to pass a resolution of recognition of a Republic that doesn't exist would be regarded as a piece of unwarranted interference. The matter must be fought out between the countries concerned and spectators are not expected to interfere with the combatants—at least not for their own benefit.

Your etc.
STUDENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SHIPS.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services office in Hongkong has been kept busy in the past day or two on account of the frequency of arrival and departure of boats of its vessels. The s.s. "Empress of Asia" is due in Hongkong to-day, and the s.s. "Monticla" is due here Sunday afternoon.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE DAVIS CUP.

CANADA WITHDRAWS.

SYDNEY, May 25.
Canada has withdrawn from the Davis Cup Competition owing to inability to secure players of Davis Cup standard.

THE IRISH VOTE.

LONDON, May 25.
The Times New York correspondent says, Mr. Colby's letter to Mr. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Committee, regarding American recognition of the Irish Republic, was merely an election manoeuvre. Both parties are angling for the Irish vote.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, May 25.
A message from Mexico City says Congress has elected General Huerta interim President by 224 votes against 28 for General Gonzales.

OUR PRINCE'S WANDERJAH.

MELBOURNE, May 26.
The Prince of Wales arrived this afternoon.
The delay was due to fog, in which he had to tranship from the Renown to the Australian destroyer Anzac.
The fog lifted as the Anzac steamed in flying the royal flag.
H.R.H. had a great reception from cheering crowds of holiday makers in the bay.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, May 26.
Geddes presents his credentials to President Wilson today, thereby re-establishing, after many months, personal relations between the British Embassy and the White House.

DEAD.

LONDON, May 26.
Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Bruce Tulloch is dead. He was born in Edinburgh 82 years ago and about 40 years ago was D. A. Q. M. G. at Hongkong.

GERMAN MARK UP.

LONDON, May 26.
A feature of foreign exchange is the recovery of the German mark to 125 for the pound sterling against 230 at the beginning of May. It is attributed to the expectation that Germany is obtaining an external loan or some re-arrangements affecting the indemnity. There are no indications of improvement in the internal conditions of Germany.

PAYING THE PRICE.

BERLIN, May 26.
The ministry of transport announces that the delivery of 5,000 locomotives to the Entente in accordance with the peace treaty has been completed.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 25.
Gloucester beat Somerset by one wicket.
Northants beat Leicestershire by seven wickets.
Yorks beat Lancs by 22.
M. Lancashire's second innings Robinson took nine wickets for 36.

THOROUGHBRED RACING HORSES.

It would appear that there is to be an attempt at revival of the thoroughbred Griffin in racing circles on the China Coast. Australian thoroughbreds are used extensively through India, Federated Malay States and Siam and it would at least be a pleasurable innovation if these highly strung animals were again seen on the local turf. The Shanghai Racing Club are interested in this type of horse as indicated by the three good samples now awaiting transshipment to this Club. The price of these animals is said to be little if any more than the China pony.
It is generally believed at present that thoroughbred horses cannot thrive in Hongkong.

TRIBUTE TO DICKENS.

SYDNEY CARTON GREATEST HERO.

"When I speak of him as great, I mean that he is one of the few great men of the earth to be classed with Alexander, Julius Caesar, Napoleon and Shakespeare." Such was the eulogy delivered by Mr. Edwin Charles—the pen-name of Mr. Charles Edwin Grigsby, author of "Keys to the Drod Mystery"—when entertaining members of the London Institution to "An Hour with Dickens." "Look through all the novels you have read, and try and find a greater hero than 'Sidney Carton,' the waster," said the lecturer. "Could they, he asked, recall to mind any one character who stood out as prominently in public imagination as any one of Dickens' characters? He could think of one only and that was 'Sherlock Holmes,' who occupied all the stage and took up all the limelight in the long series of works of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

A slight omission was made at Headquarters Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps in publishing orders which appeared in yesterday's China Mail. The item, "PARADE—BATHING. Launch will leave Blake Pier at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd of June, and call at Kowloon ten minutes later," applies only to the Cadets, which fact was inadvertently omitted in the orders dated Hongkong, May 27, 1920.

WILTS AT WHIST.

A Whist Drive in which over ninety players took part was held last evening at the Sergeants' Mess of the Wiltshire Regt., Murray Barracks.
The success of the evening was due to the efforts of R. Q. M. S. Miller, who in the capacity of M. C. carried out his duties in a most able manner.
The prize-winners were as follows:—
Ladies:—1st. Mrs. Board, 2nd. Mrs. Holdman, 3rd. Mrs. Skinner.
Gents:—1st. Mr. Chapman, 2nd. Sgt. Newton, 3rd. Mr. Birch.
Hidden number:—Mr. Viant.

"ST. ALBANS" ARRIVED SYDNEY.

The many friends of Hongkong passengers who left on the P. & O. Australian Liner "St. Albans" will be interested to learn that the steamer arrived in Sydney on the 25th of this month.

"WALLA-WALLAS" DOUBLED-CROSS.

the harbour but never double-cross you. Phone No. 3518.

UNION CHURCH.

NEW PASTOR WELCOMED.

At the Union Church Hall last evening a social was given to welcome the acting Pastor, Rev. G. J. Williams and Mrs. Williams. (Mrs. Hickling (President of the Ladies' Committee), Mr. E. R. Dovey (Chairman of the New Territories Evangelisation Work), Mr. Passmore (Chairman of the Christian Endeavour Society), and Mr. Francis (on behalf of the Army and Navy) spoke, extending to Mr. and Mrs. Williams a hearty welcome and promising their loyal co-operation and help during the period of Mr. Williams' pastorate.
Interspersed among the speeches were songs by Mrs. McLeod and Messrs. McLeod and Ley and recitations by Messrs. Fleming and Templeton.

The Chairman (Mr. J. L. McPherson), in extending to the new pastor and his wife a hearty welcome, on behalf of the congregation, said it was not an easy thing to obtain a pastor to act as *locum tenens*, being so far removed from home. They were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. and Mrs. Williams who were not strangers to the place. They knew the climate, the peculiarities of the weather, the idiosyncrasies of the people and their weaknesses and strength. Although possibly many of them present did not know Mr. Williams, who was here twenty-three years ago, yet they had all heard of him and he could assure the new pastor of their co-operation and sympathy with him in the work he had undertaken. (Applause.)

The Rev. G. J. Williams thanked the members of the congregation for their welcome and for their compliment in asking him to return to Hongkong once again. He spoke of the work he had been engaged in during the last twenty-three years, saying that after ministering in a church at Halifax, he became a secretary of the London Missionary Society and was sent in charge of the work in Australia and New Zealand. After five years' work he was placed in charge of the work in the South Seas and New Guinea and he had recommended a scheme whereby the work in Papua would be given to the Australasian mission body, as London was so far remote. When the work had been just nearing completion he received the call to Hongkong and through the efforts of the Society was able to come here. The relations between the Society since the day Dr. Legg started Union Church to the present day, had been ideal. The speaker gave some interesting reminiscences of his work in Hongkong and said that he was really sent out as a missionary to Canton at that time, but that through the illness of Dr. G. H. Bondfield he was called upon to take charge of the Union Church. He hoped the congregation would co-operate with him by attending Church in large numbers as had been the case twenty-three years ago. (Applause.)

COOLIE'S "KIND ACTION."

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Sergeant Kelly of No. 2 Police Station charged a richa coolie with the theft of \$275 from a Japanese. He denied the charge. Evidence was entered into to the effect that the Japanese, after a dinner in West Point, engaged the defendant's vehicle at 2.30 a.m., to drive him to his home in Wanchai. Arrived at his destination, the Japanese, not having any loose coins on him, ordered the coolie to wait. Inside the house, he searched his pockets, and discovered that he had lost \$275 in notes. Returning to the richa, the complainant enquired from the coolie if he had seen his money, and the latter replied that he had not. Suspecting him of picking his pocket, the Japanese took the defendant to the No. 2 Police Station, where, when he was searched, \$200 was found rolled up in one of the legs of his trousers, the other \$75 was found concealed under the seat of the richa. The defendant said he did not pick the complainant's pocket. He did not know the Japanese had dropped any money until after he had entered the house. He rolled the money up in the leg of his trousers as a safeguard against it being lost. He meant to return the money to the Japanese when he came out to pay him off. He had the interest of the Japanese at heart, and kept his money as an act of kindness towards him. When the Japanese came out, he did not give him (defendant) time to explain, but took him straight to the Police Station. His Worship passed sentence of one month's hard labour.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a chopper. The defendant admitted the offence, but said he was not responsible for his action at the time, as he was ill and giddy. A relative undertook to take the defendant to the country and look after him, and his Worship discharged him, ordering him to sign a bond in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediate FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHER LADY preferred. State speed and salary expected. Apply Box 1189, c/o "China Mail."

LOST.

LOST.—At the Peak, a small Black & White JAPANESE FOODLE. Answers to the name of "TODDLES." Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 1800, c/o "China Mail."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

FRIDAY, June 4, 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—

Very finely carved blackwood, tables, lady's desk, armchairs, flower stands & stools, silk tapestry covered drawing room upholstered chairs, white carved corner couch, invalid chair, & table, carpets, rug, pictures, glassware, dinner crockery, brass fender & fire bracket, very finely carved Cherrywood dressing table, Japanese water colours, brass flower pots, ornaments, marble top washstand, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by S. Mottis & Co. Ltd.

1 Enamelled Bath.
2 Treadle sewing machines,
1 Rubber Tyre Ricaba.

On view from Wednesday, the 2nd June, 1920.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAURET BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "China Mail" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent. during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent.—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "China Mail" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from today, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "China Mail" will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE.

1 EXCELSIOR MOTOR CYCLE, 24 horse power, single cylinder, lamp, horn complete, in good running order and condition. Apply to "China Mail."

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaint is said to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Surgeons.

READ WHAT A FEW OF THE CRITICS SAY ABOUT TO-NIGHT'S BIG DRAMA AT THE CORONET.

"Virtuous Men" is pure, undiluted Melodrama, but lifted to the plane of a "Two-dollar Attraction" through its immensity, carefulness of production, direction and the practically all-star cast. Variety.

"Virtuous Men" has plenty of fights, plenty of big mob scenes and a considerable number of fine flashes of comedy relief. Motion Picture News.

It is gorgeously staged and has at least six big punches. The thing we liked best of all was the wonderful fight where E. K. Lincoln and Robert Cummings literally brought down the house. New York Tribune.

The film is filled with action, the tempo never letting down for a moment. "Virtuous Men" incidentally, can boast of the best screen fight staged since the celebrated Bill Farnum scrap in "The Spoilers." New York Times.

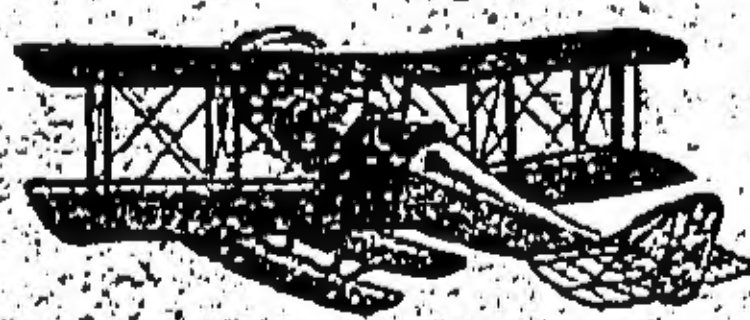
KING'S BIRTHDAY.

FLYING

AT REPULSE BAY

ON THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE.

Commencing 2.30.



Safety: No Stunts.

The Macao Aerial Transport Company will give a demonstration, weather permitting, of plain and safe seaplane flying with:

FIVE MACHINES

at Repulse Bay on THURSDAY, 3rd June, and on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY following, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

Passengers will be carried for short flights. Silver medallions and certificates of "My First Flight" will at a later date be given to all who participate.

Booking is at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office and at Repulse Bay Hotel, where particulars can be obtained on application.

C. E. B. BICOU,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

NOTICES.

COLD STORAGE

Arrived

S.S. "Carmarthenshire"

Cured in Scotland

Finnan Haddocks	per lb.	50.
Selected Kippers	"	40.
Yarmouth Bloaters	"	40.
Selected Fillets	"	70.
Smoked Salmon	"	2.50.
Fresh Salmon	"	1.20.

ALSO

Tunis Dates per box 5.

Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs

Fondants & Sweets \$1.00 per lb.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA

DANCE RECORDS.

A 2639	Hindustani Meow	Fox Trot Violin & Piano One Step
A 2297	Indiana Darktown Strutters Ball	Jazz Band Fox Trot
A 2327	Beale Street Lily of the Valley	Princes Orchestra One Step
A 5919	Broken Doll Biltmore Waltz	Fox Trot Princes Band

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

18, DES VOUTS ROAD. TEL. 1222.

ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

BY

THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS

AT

THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES:—

HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7-passenger Motor Car \$13.00

OAKLAND, 5-passenger Motor Car \$ 5.00

Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE,

161, Des Vout Road Central.
(next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

FANCY BATHING CAPS

Various Styles at Low Prices.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN

What is TANSAN? Why! The famous Japanese Natural Mineral Water.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS"

TANSAN is a NATURAL TONIC.
TANSAN is a DELICIOUS DRINK.
TANSAN is ABSOLUTELY PURE.
TANSAN is an AID TO DIGESTION.
TANSAN does NOT LOWER THE SYSTEM.
TANSAN is a PICK ME UP.
TANSAN has NO EQUAL.
TANSAN is FREE FROM BACTERIA.

If you have never tried TANSAN do so AT ONCE. Taste it alone, mix it with your WHISKY, try it with MILK, and remember you are drinking

"The Choicest of all Choice Waters."

TANSAN

Beware of spurious imitations which are unpalatable and dangerous.

See that the label bears the name of

J. OLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Tansan can be obtained at all 1st Class Hotels in the Far East. Awarded Gold Medal at Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & COMPANY, LTD.

Tel. No. 121. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—
To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mandarins, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 31st May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 30th June.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, PANANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 2nd June.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 11th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HAYRE MARU.....Wednesday, 16th June.

HIMALAYA MARU.....Middle of July.

Buenos Aires.....Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

PANAMA MARU.....Saturday, 26th May.

SEATTLE MARU.....Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

INDUS MARU.....Wednesday, 2nd June.

GANGES MARU.....Middle of June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU.....Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

OHIO MARU (Call Manila).....Tuesday, 28th June.

ABABA MARU.....Saturday, 5th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

ALASKA MARU.....Sunday, 30th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mo. Kobe Yokohama, Yokohama.

MADRAS MARU (Call Kote & Thana).....Saturday, 29th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KALIO MARU.....Sunday, 30th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU.....Thursday, 3rd June.

SHISEN MARU For Takao (direct).....Monday, 14th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"HWAHANG".....Sailing on or about.....June 31st.

"VICTORIA".....Sailing on or about.....July 2nd.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

118 Connaught Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.....KANTON.....May 29, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....KANTON.....May 29, at 4 p.m.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....KANTON.....May 30, at 8 a.m.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....KANTON.....May 30, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI.....KANTON.....May 30, at Noon.

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND FUKOW.....KANTON.....June 1, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI.....KANTON.....June 1, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....KANTON.....June 3, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI.....KANTON.....June 3, at 3 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.....KANTON.....June 5, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 14.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSSKEYS".....About June 15th.

"ICONIUM".....About June 25th.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA".....About July 15th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE".....About June 15th.

"WABAN".....About June 25th.

"ABERCO".....About July 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mandarins.

Service to UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 29th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mandarins.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DEPARTURES.....ABOUT.....SAILING.....ABOUT

S.S. WEST BIXON June 15. S.S. WEST BIXON June 17.

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 10. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12.

S.S. WEST HIKI Aug. 10. S.S. WEST HIKI Aug. 12.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

no transshipment en route.

Ships in connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICE—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICES—Kobe, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE—Prince's Buildings, Charter Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1063.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONOLULU.

EAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.....tons.....Leave Hongkong.

STEREIA MARU.....20,000.....13th June.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....17th June.

PEREIA MARU.....22,000.....25th July.

KOREA MARU.....22,000.....14th July.

TENYO MARU.....22,000.....11th Aug.

From Kobe.....Call at Keelung.....Outgoing call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ABRICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers.....tons.....Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU.....17,500.....July 12th.

ANYO MARU.....16,500.....Sept. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco,

Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers.....Leave Hongkong.

CHOMO MARU.....May 24th.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.

Kings Building.

Telephone 2274 and 22.

SHIPPING

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe and Yokohama)

From.....To.....

Empress of Asia.....June 3.....June 31

Monteagle.....June 8.....July 2

Empress of Russia.....July 1.....July 19

Empress of Japan.....July 20.....Aug. 10

Empress of Asia.....July 29.....Aug. 16

Monteagle.....Aug. 13.....Sept. 5

Empress of Russia.....Aug. 26.....Sept. 13

Empress of Japan.....Sept. 14.....Oct. 5

Empress of Asia.....Sept. 23.....Oct. 11

Monteagle.....Oct. 21.....Nov. 8

Empress of Russia.....Oct. 26.....Nov. 19

Empress of Japan.....Nov. 9.....Nov. 30

Empress of Asia.....Nov. 18.....Dec. 6

Empress of Russia.....Dec. 16.....Jan. 3

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia.....Gold 6000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....\$603.....MONTAGUE.....\$603

Empress of Japan.....18,500 Tons Reg. 6,183 Tons Reg.

Fares and sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 722. Cable address: CANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"....."NILE"....."CHINA"

(15,000 tons).....(11,000 tons).....(10,000 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING"....."NILE"....."CHINA"

June 3rd 1920. June 19th 1920. July 22nd 1920.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RUTTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1984.

Prince's Buildings, 105 House Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 3181.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....TUESDAY, 1st June, at 3 p.m.

HAIOONG.....Capt. J. S. Thomson.....FRIDAY, 4th June, at 2 p.m.

SWATOW, AMOY,

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST

INDIA, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA.

INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED

SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEETA"	8,000	8th June	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'Werp.
"NELORE"	7,000	16th June	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'Werp.
"KARMA"	9,000	17th June	MARSHALLS LONDON & A'Werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	30th May at 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,800	3rd June	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KIDDERPORE"	5,200	2nd June	Sydney via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Brisbane.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KARMA"	9,000	2nd June	Shanghai and Japan.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	19th June	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

** Calls at Antwerp.
Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of East P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 4 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
25, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) 20th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SADO MARU Friday, 28th May, at Noon.
KITANO MARU Friday, 11th June, at Noon.
INABA MARU Friday, 25th June, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU Saturday, 26th June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU Saturday, 29th May.

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TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

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LIMA MARU Friday, 28th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of July.

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KANAGAWA MARU Thursday, 27th May.
BOMBAY MARU Thursday, 10th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

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at 30 cents per jar.**THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.****SOUTH CHINA
ELECTRICAL IMPORTS.**

That South China is walking up to the use of modern electrical products and machinery is proven by the expansion in imports of electrical products, sold by Hongkong concerns, in the past year or two.

In addition to a considerable increase in the number of motor cars in the Colony, the business in electrical machines and sundry articles has accelerated greatly.

The local company, Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co., has met with success in introducing Westinghouse products. The Hongkong Electric Co. has purchased and installed a Westinghouse frequency changer set for connecting up their two power stations, North Point and Wanchai. This machine ties the two stations together so that, in time of an unusual load, either station can be utilized to augment the service of the other.

A number of electrical transformers has been sold, ranging in size from 5 to 75 k.v.a. (kilowatt volt amperes).

It may be remarked that these are manufactured by Westinghouse Electric in sizes ranging from 3.4 to 16,000 k.v.a. Several 3-phase generating sets, ranging from 40 to 75 k.v.a., for switchboards, have been sold recently, also a number of motors in sizes from 5 to 50 h.p.

Several purchases have been made in connection with the motion picture industry, Pathe Freres having bought several motor generator sets. Mr. Birrell, electrical engineer with Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Company,

who was formerly a member of the Westinghouse Electric staff in America, stated that alternating current is not very good for picture projection on the screen due to the fact that the crater of the arc jumps from one carbon to the other, resulting in an unsteady arc. In direct current, due to the fact that the current always flows in the same direction, one gets a steady arc and a better projection, which is much easier on the eyes of the spectators, as well as easier on the operator. The plant consists of an alternating current motor and a 75 volt direct current generator. This gives from 50 to 52 volts at the arc, which is considered to be an economical transference of power. It is said that 100 volt machines can also be used for this purpose, but that they are not as efficient as the 75 volt type.

Notable business has been done in electrical sundries, the Westinghouse electric fans, in particular, having proved very popular in South China. These fans are pleasing to the eye in design, and are claimed to be the lightest in weight on the market and deliver more air than any others. That they are economical in use of power is proven by the fact that the consumption of a 10" fan is less than that of a 25 c.p. lamp. An excellent business is reported in electric lamps, sales having been made in sizes ranging from the tiny 5 c.p. to 1,000 c.p. lamps. Other sundries which are becoming popular are electric sad irons, electric cooking apparatus, heaters, coffee percolators, and storage bat-

MEDIUM'S EXPERIENCES.**BISMARCK'S "SPIRIT"**

Speaking on "My Psychic Experience" at Portsmouth, Count Cheddo Mejanovich, for many years Serbian Minister in London, said Bismarck's spirit appeared to him during the war at a seance. It said: "This war will be finished very badly for us Germans."

Another story aroused amusement. When his wife died he disposed of her Court dresses to lady friends in London. A few weeks later he had a letter from a clergyman of a Bosnian village telling him that there was a peasant girl of strong mediumistic powers in the community. A strange spirit had appeared at seances, purporting to be the wife of Count Cheddo. She gave instructions that a message was to be sent to the Count. "I entirely disapprove of the way you distributed my Court dresses."

teries. The Chinese are becoming very much interested in electrical products, and shops are constantly springing up in the Colony which deal exclusively in these articles.

The Hongkong Tramways Company has ordered a sample set of Westinghouse gears and pinions, which it is believed will reduce the noise of Hongkong's Juggernauts considerably. If the experimental set is successful, it is stated that they will be installed as standard equipment on all of the dear old Jugs.

For the devourer of statistics it may be mentioned that Westinghouse Electric makes over 300,000 different articles, ranging from an electrical hair curler to a 70,000 k.v.a. turbo-generator. The corporation embraces 22 large manufacturing companies. In its main plant in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 400 tons of coal is burned per day; the plant occupies 91 acres of floor space; the capacity of the power-house is 20,000 h.p.; the monthly output is valued at over \$7,000,000; the monthly works payroll amounts up to more than \$250,000; and the monthly shipments amount to about 1,000 carloads. The smallest motor manufactured is one one-hundredth h.p. and the largest 10,000 h.p. A tour of inspection of the entire works would involve a walk of ten miles. Over 30,000 men are employed in this huge plant, and they are paid twice a month, but the system of payment is so efficient that only 15 minutes time is consumed in paying the wages.

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"STARTING LIFE AGAIN."**NO FAME WITH PEN.****G. R. SIMS'S ANSWER.**

The question "What would you do if you started life again," which the *Globe* has submitted to many well-known people, is answered by Mr. G. R. Sims, the famous writer, in a delightful article below. Looking back over an eventful career he thinks he would begin very much the same, but would shape his life in after years in a different way.

If I had my life to start over again—thank goodness I haven't! I think I should begin again very much where I did before. I might, in view of post-youth pains and penalties, be more careful in my diet in my student days. I do not think I should in my eighteenth and nineteenth years live mainly on veal cutlets and red cabbage, pancakes and potato salad, raw ham and raspberry vinegar, sauerkraut, herring salad, and Frankfurt sausage. I might also go to bed a little earlier, say at two o'clock in the morning instead of four or five. I should put in as much foreign travel as circumstances would permit. I should go about my own country and other people's countries as much as I could, studying men and women, but I think I should try to find a cheaper form of amusement than backing the wrong horse on a racecourse and the wrong numbers on a roulette board, and if I ran short of the extra money needed for the full sampling of the joys of life I should try and find someone who would let me have it at less than sixty per cent. If I had a good chance in the City, as I had in my original adventure, I should not sacrifice the certainty in order to earn a precarious livelihood with my pen and subject myself to the demoralising effects of casual employment. I should relentlessly crush any ambition I might have in the direction of fame or notoriety, and do my best to lead the life of a comfortably circumstanced City man, with his evenings at his own disposal and other people to do his work and earn money for him while he was away holiday-making. I should start life with the object of making a comfortable competency in a business in which I was my own master and of building up a home that was a home and not a workshop with no conditions as to the hours of labour. And I should from the first endeavour to attain a clear and legible handwriting. Then if my lady typist suddenly developed influenza I should not be—as I am now—staring helplessly at pages of M.S. and striving vainly to remember what the writing was about.

**CHINESE CONSTABLE
CONVICTED OF
"SQUEEZE."****HAWKERS MADE TO PAY
WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS.**

The well of Mr. N. L. Smith's Court was crowded to overflowing yesterday afternoon, by a crowd of interested Chinese to hear the case against two of Sergeant McAuliffe's police constables C11 and C79, who were charged on remand with accepting a bribe of \$5.40 from some flower hawkers.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendants.

The first witness to be called was Sub-Inspector Murphy who deposed that he had had numerous interviews with hawkers recently with regard to alleged "squeeze" by Chinese constables. On Sunday, he met the complainant by appointment at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. He was there given \$5.40 in ten-cent pieces, and after marking twenty of the coins, he returned them to the complainant. The man then proceeded to a tea house in Des Vaux Road, witness following him at a distance. The complainant handed the money over to C.C. 79 whom he met in the tea house by appointment. Soon afterwards witness entered the tea house and searched No. 79. On his person he found sixteen of the marked coins. C.C. 11 was also in the tea house. Witness searched him also and in his pocket found the other four marked coins. Both the defendants had besides the marked coins, some other money on them. When witness accused them of receiving bribes, the first defendant said he would reserve his statement for the Magistrate. The second man said the other had given him a loan of \$1.

A flower hawker was then called, and said that every week he and five other hawkers had to contribute 90 cents each as "tea money" for the constables. If they refused to pay the money, they would be arrested. The money was always paid to C.C. 79, who divided it with his colleague. Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, witness said the money was not given as a loan.

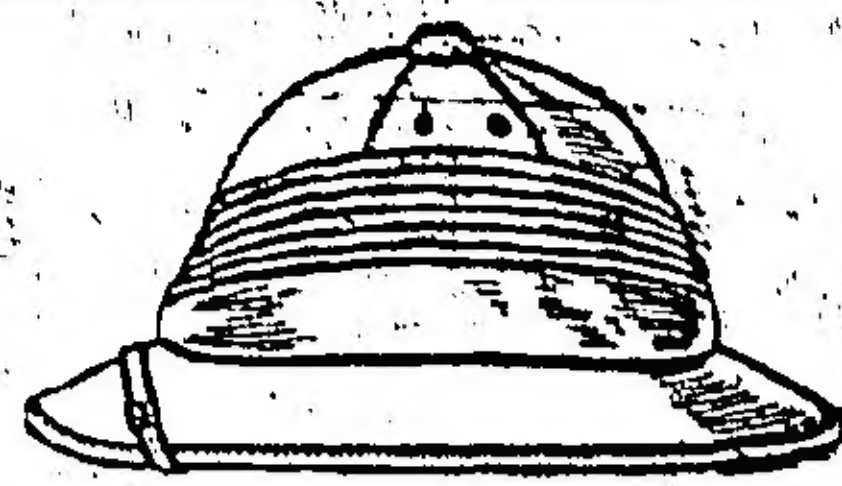
At this stage, Mr. Lo asked his Worship to discharge C. C. 11, submitting that there was no evidence against him.

His Worship: There are the marked coins.

Mr. Lo: They were given to him by the first defendant as a loan.

The man was discharged.

Giving evidence in his own defence, C. C. 79 said he knew the complainant very well, and as he was hard up, he asked him for the money

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LEAGUE TENNIS.

The following will represent the Chinese Recreation Club team to play their Tennis League Match against the Kowloon C.C. team on Saturday, 29th May, at 4 p.m. on the Chinese Recreation Club ground, Causeway Bay—Ng See Kwong and Choa Man Ping, Wong Po Keung and Lo Man Fan, M. K. Lo and M. W. O.

as a loan. He had meant to refund the money at the end of the month. He had arrested a number of hawkers.

The Magistrate said that was correct. The defendant was a very assiduous constable, and had brought three or four hawkers before the Court each day.

Addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Lo said that persons of the defendant's position always made many enemies, and it was probable that a number of hawkers, knowing that the money was to be lent to the defendant, framed the case against him. Under the ordinance, a man must take money to influence his conduct, but in this case there was no conduct to be influenced. The money was paid in pursuance of a Police trap. If the Magistrate intended to convict, he would plead for leniency on the ground that the man's career in the Force would end.

The Magistrate said that the defendant was in a position of responsibility and had certain privileges which he should not abuse. He would convict him and sentence him to six weeks' hard labour.

**GUN RESCUED FROM
SCRAP-HEAP.**

The first annual dinner of the 20th London Old Comrades Association was held at the Borough Royal Hall, Greenwich. Captain I. Hamilton Benna, M.P., honorary colonel, presided over some 400 men and officers, including Lieut.-Colonel Pownall, M.P., Colonel Eric Ball (commanding officer of the battalion), and the Mayors of Lewisham and Greenwich. References were made to the fact that a deputation of the Old Comrades Association was recently received by the Greenwich Borough Council, and that afterwards the Council decided to reject all forms of war memorial.

Captain W. R. Elliot said the Greenwich Council accepted a gun which was captured by the 2nd Battalion at Solmes, when some of their comrades fell in taking it. The gun was now on the Council's scrap-heap. There were loud cries of "Shame," and from all parts of the hall came voices, "We will go and get the gun back to-night." As the dinner closed there were renewed shouts of "What about that gun?"

Some 200 men formed fours outside the hall and marched singing to the Shooters-hill-road, depot of the Council. The gates were found to be locked, but they were forced open, and the gun was rescued and hauled back in triumph to the battalion's headquarters at Holly Hedge House, Blackheath, which was reached after midnight.

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THE MAD DOGS OF DUBLIN CASTLE.

[By ROBERT LYND IN THE "DAILY NEWS."]

Any mad dog—even a mad lap-dog—is a nuisance. A mad bull-dog is a positive danger. One hears of excellent authority, that what has happened in Dublin Castle is that a whole kennel of bull-dogs has gone mad. The dangerous feature in the situation is that these creatures, instead of being put under restraint, are employed and valued as watch-dogs, and even as bloodhounds. A general anti-barking order, prevails throughout Ireland; but the mad dogs of Dublin Castle are given a free run of the country, unmuzzled, foaming, ululating. They are suffering, it is said, from a special form of rabies known as *Rabies Terrologica*, and apparently it is hoped that, if they are allowed to bite enough people, the Irish will sink into a general stupor, marked by loss of appetite (for liberty) and loss of memory (of nationhood). Alas, the bite of a mad dog can produce only madness. One might as well try to tame a horse as a nation by loosing a mad dog on it.

Englishmen generally do not understand, I think, how rabid is the policy that have been loosed on Ireland in recent years. It began, let us say, when the War Office took things out of Mr. Birrell's hands in the early days of the war. Even Mr. Lloyd George described as "malignant" the anti-Irish activities of the War Office in those days. For the time being, however, some check was put on the malignancy by certain necessities of war-time. Still, it was sufficient to provoke bloodshed, to which there was the resort of more bloodshed. Irishmen remember as a central and symbolic incident of that time how Captain Bowen-Colthurst murdered Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, how the British officer who revealed the murder was relieved of his command, and how Captain Bowen-Colthurst, convicted of murder, was afterwards set at liberty.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

In the eyes of Englishmen this, like the crimes of Sergeant Sheridan, is an isolated and regrettable incident. In the eyes of Irishmen it is a symbolical and significant incident, like the murder of Captain Fryatt. Irishmen say that it cannot be an accident that all the enemies of Ireland, even the most criminal enemies, are looked on so tenderly by our rulers, while the friend, of Ireland, even the most innocent friends, like the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, are dragged from their homes and flung into foreign jails as criminals. Englishmen would feel exactly the same if Ireland ruled England, deported, imprisoned, and harried the English M.P.s, proclaimed a curfew order for London, raided the houses of the most highly respected citizens at all hours of the day and night, paraded the streets of Birmingham with tanks and armoured cars, allowed police and soldiers to run amok in the streets of Dartford and Camberwell, suppressed the greater part of the national Press, and trampled on England generally as on base and conquered soil. In such circumstances Englishmen would see in every violent deed on the part of their rulers but one more logical manifestation of the crime of conquest.

The moral sense of the world has now developed beyond the age of conquest, and conquest does more and more seem to be a crime. It is the supreme political crime which begets nine-tenths of the other political crimes. If there is one thing more certain than another, it is that the madness of conquest alone is responsible for all the political crime that is to be found in Ireland to-day. Mr. Chamberlain said in the eighties that the British soldier in the streets of Dublin was the symbol of a rule as alien as that of the Austrian in the streets of Venice. Venice is free to-day; so is Prague; so is every national capital west of Armenia till we come to Dublin.

Obviously, such a condition of affairs would be in the highest degree provocative, even if the greatest tact were employed. But Dublin Castle has, as the saying is, no use for tact. Every utterance of Mr. Macpherson is a model of exasperation; it is the still small voice of a thousand machine-guns in waiting. It is a direct encouragement to everything that makes for ill-will in the instruments of conquest. The great majority of the soldiers and policemen employed in Ireland are no doubt decent and kindly-natured human beings, set to an odious task; but the trouble is that the minority who have ill temper and ill manners feel that they have carte blanche to behave as they please. They are bound to feel justified and encouraged by the policy of ill-will, which is the policy of the rulers of Ireland.

A THOUSAND RAIDS A WEEK. On an average a thousand Irish homes are raided every week by the police and military. Admission is not always asked for by ringing a bell; doors are smashed in with rifle

butts. The sick-room is not spared, nor the child's nursery, nor even the house of the dead. Men who have never taken any part in politics are swept off to jail on the flimsiest suspicion without redress. Hundreds of Irishmen are now lying in jail without trial or prospect of trial. No Irishman has any rights as against Dublin Castle. Every Irishman is a ticket-of-leave man in his own country. This is simply the gospel of frightfulness modified to suit a time of peace and goodwill. Human nature being what it is, it is not surprising that the worse agents of the Government feel themselves at liberty to behave with provocation insolence and harshness. Ireland has often been treated more brutally, she has never been treated more wickedly, than she is being treated to-day. The Elizabethans in Ireland did what they did in an age in which the right of conquest was as unquestioned as the right to keep slaves. Lord French and Mr. Macpherson are sinning against the light. They are sinning against the new world.

They have now called in to assist them in the work of repression General Hackett-Pain (the Carsonite General), the notorious, Major (now Colonel) Price, and have placed at the head of the Royal Irish Constabulary Inspector Smith, who, as head of the Belfast police before the war, displayed, in the words of the *New Statesman*, such mastery in activity during the Carsonite gun-running, Dublin Castle is staffed, to bursting with the enemies of Ireland. Lord Macdonald said, even before the war, that if any British Colony were governed as Ireland was governed by Dublin Castle, it would rise in revolt. Yet Dublin Castle at that time was too tame and tame. To-day it is mad and poison-fanged as it has not been since the Union. It is a wonder that the Irish people are themselves feeling something of the madness of anger and despair. Any Government can drive its subjects into crime, if it chooses to do so. The only way to put an end to crime in Ireland is to put an end to Dublin Castle, which is the source and headquarters of crime. What Ireland needs as a cure for crime is more liberty and fewer machines of guns. Like every other nation, Ireland merely demands to be governed, not by those who hate her, but by those who love her.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 28th MAY, 1920

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.	
London T.T. rate 4½.	
Hongkong Bank, ...	\$425 n.
MINING INVESTMENTS.	
Canton Ind. ...	\$410 n. 410 n.
North China Ind. ...	\$160 n.
Union Ind. ...	\$175 n.
Yangtze Ind. ...	\$225 n.
Far Eastern ...	\$175 n.
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS.	
China Fire Ins. ...	\$125 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins. ...	\$300 n. 300 n.
SOURCES.	
Douglas ...	\$85 n.
H.K. Steamships ...	\$24 n.
Indo-China (Ref.) ...	\$12 n.
Do. (Def.) ...	\$27 n.
Shell Transport ...	\$195 n.
Star Ferry ...	\$30 n.
RAILWAYS.	
China Separa. ...	\$237½ n. 237½ n.
Malayan Separa. ...	\$52 n.
MINING.	
Kallang Mining Adm. ...	\$115 n.
Langkai ...	\$17 n.
Shanghai Loans ...	\$12 n.
Shai Explorations ...	\$100 n.
Ranb ...	\$40 n.
Tromch Mines ...	\$75 n.
Ural Caspian ...	\$75 n.
DEERS, WHISKY, GARDENS, &c.	
H. & R. Wharfe ...	\$95 n.
H. & W. Docks ...	\$149 n. 149 n.
Shai Docks ...	\$131 n.
New Engineering ...	\$136 n.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates ...	\$100 n. 100 n.
Hongkong Hotels ...	\$125 n.
Hongkong Lands ...	\$117 n.
Humphreys ...	\$670 n.
Rowland Lands ...	\$40 n.
Land Reclamations ...	\$140 n.
West Point ...	\$51 n.
CORPORATIONS.	
Ewo Cottons ...	\$7.64 b.
Kung Yik ...	\$7.64 b.
East Hong Mows ...	\$240 n.
Oriental ...	\$250 n.
Shanghai Cottons ...	\$250 n.
Yangtze ...	\$144 n.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cement ...	\$7.00 n.
China-Borneo ...	\$8.00 n.
China Light Old & New ...	\$8.00 n.
China Providents ...	\$8.00 n.
Daily Farms ...	\$53½ n. 53½ n.
H.K. Electric ...	\$32 n.
Macao ...	\$32 n.
Hongkong Ropes ...	\$34 n.
H.K. Tramways ...	\$6.75 n.
Peak Tramways (Old) ...	\$6.10 n.
do. (New) ...	\$6.50 n.
Steam Laundry ...	\$4.50 n.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	\$10 n.
Water-works ...	\$13 n.
Watsons ...	\$5.90 n.
Wm. Porells ...	\$21 n.
Wiseman's ...	\$35 n.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SERVE THE WHOLE FAMILY. THE fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deepest cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BANKS. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the High Rates of Exchange and open an interest bearing Gold Dollar or Sterling Account. Withdrawals may be made from such accounts in Local Currency if desired.

Certificates of Deposit issued in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

Letters of Credit issued.

We issue American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers' Checks, payable throughout the World.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. Other Offices in the East: SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, MANILA, PEKING, HANKOW, CANTON, CHANGSHA.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 28, 1920.

On London—	Bank Wire ... 4-21
" On demand ...	4-22
" 20 days sight ...	4-23
" 4 months sight ...	4-24
Credit, 4 months sight ...	4-25
Documentary 4 months sight ...	4-26
On Paris—	On demand ... 1180
Credit, 4 months sight ...	1180
In New York—	On demand ... 81½
Credit, 60 days sight ...	83½
On Bombay—	On demand ... 800
On Calcutta—	On demand ... 800
On Singapore—	On demand ... 185
On Manila—	On demand ... 167
On Shanghai—	On demand ... 100 n.
Credit, 30 days sight (private paper) ...	100 n.
On Yokohama—	On demand ... 185½
Gold Seal, 100 days (per ton) ...	\$3
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ...	\$4.65 n.
Silver (per oz.) ...	\$68

SUMMARY RATE.

Hongkong 50 cents rate ...	1½ dis.
" 10 ...	2½ dis.
Chinese coins ...	3½ dis.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ...	18½ pm.
Chinese Copper Cash ...	5½ pm.
Chinese Copper Cents ...	7½ pm.
Rate of Native Interest ...	4½ dis.
Chinese Sub. Coin ...	1½ dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ...	1½ dis.



Happily Growing

As your baby grows, his food should grow with him—if he is to be the happy and contented baby that you want him to be. THE ALLENBURY'S FOODS are scientifically adapted to your baby's growing needs. They contain graduated proportions of the elements essential to his brain and body development from birth onwards.

Allenbury's Foods

Obtainable of all Chemists ALLENBURY'S LTD. London



TAIYO & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES. MADE TO ORDER. No. 24, Wyndham St.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 101, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong. Branches: Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 101, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong. Branches: Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000). Loans on Mortgages of House Property, etc. Advances on Stocks, Bonds, etc.

NOTICE.

PEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
SATURDAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

BANKS. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000. Reserve Funds ... \$2,500,000. Surplus ... \$2,500,000. Total ... \$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. H. V. D. P. ... Chairman. A. H. Compton, Esq. ... Deputy Chairman.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong N. J. STARR, Esq. ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—G. H. EITZ, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balance at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK). AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, PEKING, etc.

THE BANK OF CHINA. (Specially authorized by Provisional Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917).

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING. HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21, Cross Street, Central.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... Yen 100,000,000.

BANKS. THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C.3. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000.

BANKERS: The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

INTEREST on FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months 3½ per annum. For 6 months 4½ per annum. For 12 months 5½ per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager. HONGKONG, April 28, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA. (Specially authorized by Provisional Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917).

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING. HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21, Cross Street, Central.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... Yen 100,000,000.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, PEKING, etc.

THE BANK OF CHINA. (Specially authorized by Provisional Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917).

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING. HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21, Cross Street, Central.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... Yen 100,000,000.

BANKS. THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON. PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,000,000.

BANKERS: The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

INTEREST on FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months 3½ per annum. For 6 months 4½ per annum. For 12 months 5½ per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK). AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, PEKING, etc.

THE BANK OF CHINA. (Specially authorized by Provisional Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917).

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING. HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21, Cross Street, Central.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... Yen 100,000,000.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, PEKING, etc.

A SOLDIER'S DOG.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's Court this morning, Sergeant Kelly of No. 2 Police Station charged an American seaman named John Nelson with assaulting a Japanese barber and his wife at No. 43, Praya East, on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The Sergeant said that the defendant went to the shop for a shave, and as all the barbers were busy at the time, the woman asked him to wait. The defendant got angry, and hit the woman on the shoulder. She called out to her husband who came out from an inner room to see what was the matter. The defendant struck him a heavy blow on the jaw and rendered him unconscious. Asked what he had to say, the defendant said: "I went to the shop for a shave, and as I had no coal on, I was told to get to hell out of it by the woman. I did not like that talk, and told her so. She called her husband out. He tried to drive me out of the shop but could not. He then tried some 'gay stunts' on me, and I floored him."

The woman deposed that when the defendant entered the shop, every chair was occupied, and he was told to wait. A Chinese who had come in before the defendant was also waiting. When one of the chairs was disengaged, the Chinese was asked to occupy it. The defendant objected to this and said he should be given preference. She tried to explain the situation to him but he would not listen, and struck her. When her husband came to her assistance, he rendered him unconscious with a heavy blow on the jaw. The defendant then ran out. Witness followed him and saw him enter a Japanese Boarding House.

Asked if he had any question to put to the witness, the defendant said: "She will not say what she said to me in the shop."

Replying to his Worship, the woman denied that she had used bad language towards the defendant.

Defendant: "Oh yes, she did, otherwise I would not have created the scene. She hardly knew any English, but she knew those few words very well."

His Worship: "Keep quiet, will you. You will speak when you are asked to."

The defendant murmured something under his breath, looking at the woman while.

His Worship: Will you keep quiet, please?

The woman's husband was then called, and said he was knocked out for twenty minutes, and when he came to, he felt a pain in his spine. He had to receive medical attendance. He was still suffering from the effects of the blow he had received.

The defendant had no question to ask this witness.

Sergeant Kelly said the defendant had no ship at present, but was being paid his wages by the American Consul. There were a lot of American seamen putting up at the Seamen's Institute at present awaiting repatriation. The difficulty was to get them ships. The defendant is staying at a Japanese Boarding House.

Defendant: I get paid every five days at the rate of \$5 a day. I am employed by the Robert Dollar Company.

A further charge of being drunk and disorderly in Tai Wong Street last night was then preferred against the defendant. Replying to this charge, he said he was sitting down "airing himself" when the constable "hauled him up for being disorderly."

Lance-Sergeant A127 said he saw the defendant in Tai Wong Street last night, the worst for drink. He was dancing about and generally making a fool of himself before a large crowd of Chinese.

Addressing the defendant, his Worship said: "As long as you stay here, you must behave yourself. I fine you \$5 or seven days' hard labour on each charge."

A VIOLENT SAILOR.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, Sergeant Kelly of No. 2 Police Station charged an American seaman named John Nelson with assaulting a Japanese barber and his wife at No. 43, Praya East, on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The Sergeant said that the defendant went to the shop for a shave, and as all the barbers were busy at the time, the woman asked him to wait. The defendant got angry, and hit the woman on the shoulder. She called out to her husband who came out from an inner room to see what was the matter. The defendant struck him a heavy blow on the jaw and rendered him unconscious. Asked what he had to say, the defendant said: "I went to the shop for a shave, and as I had no coal on, I was told to get to hell out of it by the woman. I did not like that talk, and told her so. She called her husband out. He tried to drive me out of the shop but could not. He then tried some 'gay stunts' on me, and I floored him."

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NOTICES.

JOHN TULLIS & SON
LIMITED—GLASGOW

LEATHER BELTING, ROUGH LEATHER,
HAIR BELTING, DRESSED LEATHER,
COTTON BELTING, CHROME LEATHER,
COPPER RIVETED DELIVERY HOSE,
WOVEN CANVAS HOSE, DECK HOSE,
Etc. Etc.

ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF COTTON
BELTING & MACHINERY FOR ITS MANUFACTURE

AGENTS:
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
1A, Chater Road. Phone 1500.

MILKMAID
STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK

(COLOURED LABEL)

IT POURS
OUT OF THE TIN

Packed by Nestle's in Two Sizes.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ PINT. $\frac{1}{4}$ PINT.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

THE "GLIDDEN" PAINTS
READY FOR USE

A PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

A PAINT THAT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

We carry stocks of all colours—
Marine Paints, House Paints, Varnishes and Stains,
Roofing Paint and Exterior Paints, etc., etc.,
and what is important to you in this damp climate—
A WATERPROOF PAINT.

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A CONSIGNMENT OF
ROYAL ENFIELD
MOTORCYCLES
HAS ARRIVED.

TWO STROKE—24 HORSE POWER.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, DES VOUX ROAD, GARAGE, KOWLOON
TEL 27 TEL 47

BATHING COSTUME
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LADIES & GENTS

High Quality Goods Moderate Prices.

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HONGKONG EMPORIUM.
Phones 198 & 199. Phones 198 & 199.

SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK,
CANTON EMBROIDERY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. K. TSAN & CO.,
41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
P. O. Box 664. CABLE ADDRESS TSANG.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed, 11 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, May 28.
Shanghai—Per SUYUEN.
SUNDAY, May 30.
Japan—Per TAKADA.
U.S.A., Canada and Shanghai—Per MONTAGLE.
MONDAY, May 31.
Shanghai—Per SUNNING.
WEDNESDAY, June 2.
Straits—Per KAMO MARU.
FRIDAY, June 4.
Bombay—Per SHIMIZU MARU.
SUNDAY, June 6.
Bombay—Per HEIMEI MARU.
Bombay—Per MEIOH MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, May 28.
Swatow—Per YUENSHANG, 1 p.m.
Formosa—Per YUENSHANG, 1 p.m.
Fort Bayard—Per SHUNSHING, 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, May 30.
Hohow and Bangkok—Per KANOHOW, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Fokien and SAN FRANCISCO—Per LIMA MARU, 9 a.m.
Japan via Moji—Per MADRAS MARU, 11 a.m.
Straits—Per JACON, 2 p.m.
Shanghai, North China—Per CHENAN, 3 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Mauritius, Durban and CAPE TOWN—Per PANAMA MARU, 4 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per CHONGSHING, 5 p.m.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KALFONG, 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, May 30.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden—Per TAKADA, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per KAMO MARU, 9 a.m.
*Swatow and *Straits—Per LIANG-CHOW, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SWANG, 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, June 1.
*Swatow and *Bangkok—Per CHUSAN, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per HAI-CHING, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and *North China—Per SUYUEN, 3 p.m.
THURSDAY, June 3.
*Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-NING, 10 a.m.
*Shanghai, North China and Japan via Fokien—Per KAMO MARU, 10 a.m.
FRIDAY, June 4.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per HAI-LOONG, 1 p.m.
SUNDAY, June 6.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 3 p.m.
SUNDAY, June 6.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUTOW, 9 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co. R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, arrived at Manila on the 28th May, daylight left there on the 28th May, and is due at Hongkong on the 28th May at Noon.

The D. & Co., Ltd., *John Castle* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 28th May.

The C.M.S. Co. *North China* sailed from Shanghai on May 25, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Friday morning, May 28.

The O.M.S. Co. *North China* sailed from Shanghai on May 28th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Saturday May 29th at daylight.

The N.Y.K. *Portland Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 28th May and is expected here on the 29th May.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. (*Mc. Me.*) *Takada* left Moji for this port on the 28th inst. at a.m. and is due here on the 29th inst. at about Noon.

The G.P.O.S. Co. *R.M.S. Montague* arrived at Shanghai on the 28th May, leaves there 27th May and is due at Hongkong on the 30th May.

The C.P.O.S. Co. *North China* sailed from Shanghai for this port direct on the 28th May and is expected here on the 29th May.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 14th May and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 18th May and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 21st May and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 24th May and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 27th May and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th May and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 31st May and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 12th June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 15th June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 18th June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 21st June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 24th June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 27th June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th June and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 12th July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 15th July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 18th July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 21st July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 24th July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 27th July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th July and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd August and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th August and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th August and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 21st August and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 24th August and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th August and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd September and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th September and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th September and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 12th September and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th September and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd October and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th October and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th October and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 12th October and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th October and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd November and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th November and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th December and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th December and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd January and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th January and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd February and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th February and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th February and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th February and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd March and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th March and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th March and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 12th March and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th March and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd April and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th April and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 9th April and is expected here on the 28th June.

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The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 3rd May and is expected here on the 28th June.

The N.Y.K. *Shimizu Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 6th May and is expected here on the 28th June.

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